VIII.

LABOR AND SOCIETY IN THE CHEMNITZ COTTON FACTORIES.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHEMNITZ, Saxony, June 30.-Chemnitz, they say, speaking roundly, has 70,000 work-people and 30,000 shopkeepers and maunfacturers. Saturday is a good day to see the people out, for that is market day. Before 8 o'clock in the morning I was elbowing my way through the busy throng in the market-place. It was a scene worth describing. The Chemnitz market-place partakes of the general irregularity of the town itself. The stalls and booths, no two of which are alike in size or shape or make, spread over the market-place proper, straggled along the streets centring in the market, clus tered round the old town buildings, and nestled in the vaulted arches of the ancient church itself. Where it began or ended no man could tell. The wares exposed for sale comprised almost every Boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, under-clothing for both sexes, tin ware, fancy window curtains, colored pocket handkerchiefe, baskets, cheap ribbons and laces fluttered in the morning breeze. Dried fruit, green fruit, vegetables of all kinds, were heaped up on the stalls, in baskets and even on the ground. Tempting meat hung in all directions, and the stalls seemed fairly decorated with strings and iestoons wreaths of sausages. Tame pigeons strutted round the market-place like chickens. Flowers and ferns and evergreens abounded everywhere. Crowds of buyers were coming and going; men with yellow caps and bine blouses; women with wide striped gowns of every imaginable color, and red, vellow or blue handkerchiefs over their heads, and monstrous baskets strapped to their backs-thase ere the laborers of the day. There were young women with their bair well braided, and sometimes parted on one side, which, with rather short dresses, bright-colored stockings and neat shoes, gave them quite a jaunty appearance. The crowd were buying every consceivable thing; some trying on coats, others fitting boots, others picking out cheap finery, others buying provisions-all buying flowers. Such people for flowers in large quantities I never before met with. The old, the young, the plain the pretty, the well-to-do, the poor, all left the market laden with flowers-mostly wreaths. To see them one would think the town of Chemnitz had gone wreath mad. The mania appeared in every Old brown-skinned matrons moved slowly some laden with baskets of provisions on their backs and wreaths of flowers encircling their arms; young girls briskly left the market carrying their purchases and around their necks and arms garlands of flowers; little children trudged home lugging huge baskers, but also laden with wreaths of flowers, 1 actually saw several poor women without shoes an stockings buying wreaths of flowers.

Quaint as the surrounding buildings were, ancient and yellow as the old church was, picturesque as the people were and poetical as their love of flowers may seem, the market scene would not be complete without a glance at the extraordinary array of carts. There was literally every species of hand-cart and dog-cart. There were open and covered hand-carts, band-carts that partock rather of racks, and others that looked like closed carriages. The number of wheels to each vehicle varied almost as much as the size and character of the conveyances. see those carts one would think that the remain of all the broken-down, used-up cabs and carts and hand-carts in Germany had been piled together in one heap in Chemnitz, and that every man had picked from this beap of rains the material to build a cart, which he had done after a manner so purely original that its counterpart could never be constructed. To some of these strange carts were hitched orderly-looking dogs; others were drawn by buxom brown-faced young women in dark-blue dresses; a few were drawn by men and boys.

Chempitz may not inappropriately be called a detached town. Its houses are detached its factories are detached, its blocks are detached, and its very streets seem detached, for instead of the boarded lot placarded with bills in the compact English towns, or the vacant town lot of our own country, the unbuilt quarters of Chemnitz in due time will smile with a harvest of wheat and rye. The youthful German can have no fun on on lots, and although they are neither fenced nor boarded, so accustomed is he to being governed that these miniature fields of grain are as safe as though surrounded by blackthorn hedges or barb-

A bird's-eye view of Chemuitz reveals the fact that the town has arisen as it were in the middle of a rolling farming district. It is a curious fact that though it has a school of architecture, its own buildings are noted for ugliness.

The large factory buildings give the town a modern appearance, but the old church and some quaint buildings in the market-place have rather an ancient tinge and remind one of the town's autiquity and of the fact that it became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufacturing and bleaching grounds. There are some good public buildings, notably the railway station. It has a park not particularly noted for the greenness of the grass nor the size of the trees. In the old quarters the houses are of varied sizes and styles, with about as many feet of blackish red tile roofs as of yellow stone and plaster walls. Every house runs to roof in Chemnitz. Sometimes the roof goes up about as far as an ordinary Mansard, then suddenly begins again and wanders up a story or two higher. Some of these roofs three and even four floors, each indicated by a row of little windows that from the street look like the glass coverings of cucumber plants. Some of the houses are six and even seven stories high, and the people who live in them must spend no inconsider-able part of their life walking up and down stars. for an elevator as a means to reach these garrets would be as strange an innovation as a balloon. The lace curtain is one of the institutions of Chen nitz. Every window in every house is hung with lace curtains. They abound alike on the parlor floor and the cucumber box on the roof; they are to be found in the modern white stone, state-roofed houses of the rich and the yellowish, mottled houses with the meandering tile roofs-the garrets-which form the homes of the poor.

Chemnitz is called by some "Little Manchester," because it is the centre of the cotton industry of Saxony. In appearance and size the two towns are widely different. Manchester has 400,000 inhabitante, and Chemnitz about 100,000. Manchester is a compactly built town; Chemnitz straggles and spreads in all directions like the hills that surround it. In a like way the factory organization of the great industry for which both towns are celebrated, in Manchester is thorough and systematic, while in Chemnitz old methods and new roam along together, each factory making its own regulations. some of them refusing to allow an operative to leave the building during the whole day until forced by a strike to make more humane rules. But cheap food, low rents, comwith the thrift and economy peculiar to the Germans, have in a measure overme the advantage of the high organization and systematic management of the English mills, and the exports of Chemnitz to the United States have gradually increased of late years until it is to-day one of the most important consular districts in Eutope. Last year the value of the goods sent from muitz was almost double that of the Berlin dustrict, and exceeded that of any other consulate in Germany. In France only Paris and Lyons exceeded Chemuitz ; and in the United Kingdom Nottingham, Belfast, Bradford, Dundee, Sheffield, ingham and Leeds all rank below Chemnitzthe aggregate value of the exports from each of the two last named towns being about half the value of the experts from Chempitz, while London Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow in 1882 alone d it. Thus while Chemnitz itself seems small compared with Manchester, the district of which it is the centre is only second in importance to the great cotton metropolis of England in the textile markets of the United States. Of the nearly textile markets of the United States. Of the nearly \$10,000,000 worth of exports from Chemnitz to

the United States in 1882, over \$4,250,000 was of DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE. cotton hosiery; no less than \$1,278,000 cotton gloves; and \$1,205,000 dress goods. Hosiery of all kinds and gloves of cotton, kid, silk and wool, form the chief articles of export to the United States,

aggregating \$7,200,000. The operatives of Chemnitz compare favorably in appearance with those of Manchester-they are certainly a more cheerful looking set of people and are better off than the dwellers in the industrial quarters of Manchester described in a former letter. At the same time I do not consider them as well off as the girls of such places as the Sunnyside Mills, Bolton, the Clarks', at Paisley, the Listers', at Bradford, or Sir Titus Salt's, at Saltaire. There is plenty of fresh air in and around Chemnitz, and much of the time after work hours is spent in open concert places and beer halls, and in dancing, an amusement that the English factory girl does indulge in. Sunday at Chemnitz is a day of freedom from restraint and a holiday for the operatives. Music, singing, dancing, the green ields of the country and lots of fresh air, with such other indulgences in the way of good wholesome beer as they can afford, is the German way of spending Sunday. The Chemnitz factory girl is not the most moral in the world and illegitimate births are quite common. At the present time they are earnng what for Saxony may be regarded as fair wages. In this industry wages would run a little below those paid in Manchester, but I think not below the wages paid in Leicester. There are so many elements entering into the several branches of the textile industries of Chemnitz that a fair comparison of wages can hardly be made, as I have no array of accurate data as in the iron and stee industry. One thing illustrating the thrift of the German is that the market closes Saturday and all is swept away by 7 o'clock p. m., and on the evening of Saturday the operatives, dressed in their best, are out for the evening stroll. They are always sufficiently ahead to make purchases Saturday moraing. I have already shown that the British workman can rarely do this, or if he can he does not, for all the markets in the industrial centres are open until midnight, and at Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester the buying seemed to me to begin Saturday night about the time it closed in

It may be interesting to Lowell, Fall River and Willimantic factory girls to know that one of their sex recently led a strike in Chemnitz. It was not for higher wages, but for an extension of liberties.

sex recently led a strike in Chemnitz. It was not for higher wages, but for an extension of liberties. The "Actien Spinnerei," employing 1,100 hands (700 female and 400 men) had recently elected a new director, who made himself obnoxious by cutting down all the operatives' privileges. The doors were to be closed and no one allowed ent during "free hours." The operators were actually allowed no water to drink. One morning, led by this textile Joan of Arc, all hands struck, and in fiery terms demanded:

First—"The obnoxious director must go."
Second—"Less hours of work."

Third—"Out doors during 'free hours.'"

For fourteen days the eleven hundred stood for these three aemands, and their fellow work-people helped to support them. At last concessions were made and most of them went back. Over 200, however, had found remanerative places elsewhere. Prompted by curiosity, I took a look at the 'Actien Spinnerei" building, and found it a gloomy looking structure, without window sashes, thick green glass, of the kind generally used for pavements over cellars, being set in the walls for the necessary light. No one could look in; no one could see out. The operatives telled on like cattle, not being allowed to go out for tweive hours, nor even allewed drinking water until after the strike. In this way, with wages amounting to about as many marks as American employers pay dollars, such places as Chemnitz buy American cotton, carry it across the ocean, return it manufactured, pay the duty, and compete to the extent of \$10, 000,000 with our home industries. It can only be done by a shameful degradation of human labor. I am thankful to say the recent indorsement by Congress of the Tariff Commission's report, recommending a higher duty on hesiery, has increased the barrier between American labor and that of Chemnitz. The manufacturers here complain of it and barrier between American labor and that barrier between American laber and that of Chemitz. The manufacturers here complain of it and fear trade will be dult. On the other hand, a decrease in the silk duty is joyously heralded in now busy Crefeld. The new tariff is like a barometer, in decating in the industrial centers of Europe fair or dull seasons.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

#### BASEBALL NEWS.

THE CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS NINES LEADING-BETTER WORK BY THE METROPOLITANS.

The interest in the contests for championship honors in the professional baseball associations con tiques unabated. In the race for the League remant the Cleveland nine have continued to play sufficiently well to retain the first place. The Providence nine are mil second, only one game behind the leaders. The champions made a spurt during the week, and passed the Boston nine, and are now in third place, only three games behind the Cleveland nine. The Buffalo nine are fifth, and the New-York nine sixth. The home nine win game o casionally, but they do not win often enough to arouse interest in their behalf. Few persons can be to believe that the club will occupy any better

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Great local interest is taken in the struggles of the Metropolitan nine to win an honorable position in the American Association race. The home nine are playing in good form, although they lose a few games occasi ally by carelessness. A good test will be made this wee ally by carelessness. A good test will be made this week as to whether the Metropolitans will have any chance to win the championship, as they are to play four games with the St. Louis nine. So far the Metropolitans have won only one game from that club out of seven games played. The St. Louis nine are at present is the lead for the championship, with the Athletic second and the Chrimant inte third. The Metropolitans are fourth, nine games behind the St. Louis nine. The games played to date leave the clubs in the following position:

Clubs.	St. Louis	Athletto	Cincinnati	Metropolitan-	Eclipse	Allogheny	Columbis	Baltimore	PARTIES WORLD
St. Louis. Athietie Cnedmat. Metropolitan Felipse Aliegheny Columbus Baltimore	3 1	3 755313	64 84 8 8 2	625 :4555	83102	12390 :55	11 8 11 8 11 2 14	9 11 5 10 6 9 3	SERVERAGIST
Games lost	25	24	30	31	15	52	53	53	

tions. At present the Harrisburg nine are in the lead with thirty games won and twenty lost. The Brookly nine are second, only two games behind. The Brookly Club played in splendid form until within the last few days, when the, have lost games by wretched itelding Terry is pitching well, making a reputation. The Active Anthracite and Tranton nines are still close together several games behind the leaders. The record to date with the Merritt Club's games included, is as follows:

Clubs.	burg	*B		sello	nn	itep	f	WOD
Harrisburg Brooklyn Active Authracite Trenton Quickstep Merritt	1	4 :20004	74 :2363	701- 1400	. 4000 :014	76496	112022	30 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Games lost,	20	21	25	33	26	37	8	
The lovers of amateur playi Park to witness the contests for championship. The games are are evenly matched, with one	w. or	Lo	ng plu o e	yea xe	and i, ept	the lon	el el	ubi

great interest is taken in the contests. The games wor

and lost to date are as follows:				
Clube.	Wou.	Games lost.	Ga	
Commercial	11	5		14
Bedford		8		12
Daugtiess	. 6	7		18
Monroe	. 8	ารั		ii
Totals	37	37		74
The St. Louis and Metropolitan ni	nes wil	l play	at	the

Polo Grounds to-day.

The Eclipse nine, of Louisville, will play the Brocklyn nine at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day. Inter-State games will be played until enturday, when the Brooklyn and St. Louis nines will contest.

A Polack family in Chicago used a railroad torpe o for fuel, but it was better to blow up the sharty and learn what a torpedo was than to go through life wondering if the infernat thing was a restaurant sandwick.—[Detroit Free Press.

A SPIRITUALIST CAMP-MEETING. THE PLACE, THE PEOPLE AND THE PER-

FORMANCES. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CASSADAGA, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- Another tribute to the aitractiveness of Chautauqua County has been paid in the choice of the shore of Caserdaga Lake as the annual camp-meeting ground of the Spiritualists of Western New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Cassa daga Lake Free Association, as this incorporated body of free-thinkers is called, took up its quarters here four years ago, and each year has added to its prosperity. The lake—a chain of three bodies—is a pretty sheet of water only about three miles long and half a mile wide. water only about three innes long and half a line wide.

It is about 800 feet above Lake Erie, and five
feet lower than Chautauqua Lake. It is skirted
by the Dunkirk, Allegheay Valley and Pittsburg Rallroad, and lies half an hour's
ride south of Dunkirk. Its surroundings are wild and picturesque. Hither the Spiritualists come during August to hold meetings and séances and strengthen the cause which hes nearest their hearts. The association has leased twenty acres of land, now partly redeemed from a hemicak wilderness. Thirty-six cot-tages and an amphilheatre capable of holding 3,000 people have been erected; and this year, for the first ime, the organization is self-sustaining.

A short walk from the railroad station-or landing. rather, for there is yet no depot-brings one to the arched entrance, where a daily admittance of 15 cents is charged. The grounds are yet in crude condition, but time and money are expected to remedy this. There is a large hotel, having the appearance of a huge barn, unpainted, and leading to an expense of \$1.50 daily. The amphitheatre is the main point of interest, for here all the meetings are held and speeches by the most talented free-thinkers are delivered. Sunday is the "great day" of the week, when from 4,000 to 7,000 people are on the grounds. Excursion parties from many points, dancing and scances, form features of the occurrences here.

BULWARKS OF THE FAITH.

The leaders of the Spiritualists, as noted upon the platform, are men and women of marked individuality. The president of the association, Thomas J. Skidmore, of Laona, is a wealthy railroad contractor, a man of for words, yet of sound common sense. He and his wife, the vice-president, became "believers" years ago, through an experience eight

eight years ago, through an experience similar to that which with like result befell Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University—the loss of a deeply loved and only daughter. Mr. Skidmore was so much moved that he determined to probe epiritualism as a means of communication between the living and me dead. He consulted the best talent in New-York City, investigated the matter at great expense, and, finally convinced himself that the claims of Spiritualists were well founded.

The secretary of the association, Thomas B. Bucl, is a man over sixty years old, of five presence and strong individuality, polished in manner, and a most pleasing conversationalist. Of the women, the most striking in appearance is Mrs. A. H. Colby, of St. Louis. She is well advanced in years, has an iron will, prominent features, and dark eyes. These eyes, like those of others whose nervous systems are greatly excited by spiritual manifestations, have an unnatural brightness and unusual expression at times, indeed, with the notable exceptions of the president and secretary, the eyes of nearly all are away from the normal. Their unusual lustre may subside, however, after the session is over. after the session is over.

SPIRITUAL SLATE WRITINGS. The main attraction for outsiders just now is the wonderful independent slate-writer," C. E. Watkins, a sandy-complexioned, good-looking man of thirty-three years, possibly. In his performances a small bit of slate pencil is placed between the slates, which have been carefully cleaned, and which are then bound together, and then the medium places his bands, paim down, upon the states, at the same time molding to the orchestra, sitting at his left, which then begins some soft, sweet melody. This music scothes the medium and renders him more susceptible than otherwise to the influence of the spirits. If he himself is unable to control the celestial visitant, others at the table place their hands on the slate. After a few convul

table place their hands on the slate. After a few convulsions and an apparent sinking away, the medium indicates that the minist small be stopped, and he then comes
out of dis trance. The chiese are then opened and a
nessage in response to one in the minid of the owner of
the tablets is found, weitten in the hand of the spirit.

Messages from dead relatives are thus received.

George W. Taylor, a tail, dark haired and complexioned
believer, well-known about here as an uprigat and clear
headed man, has tested Watklus's method taoroughly,
and, of course, ascribes the results to Spiritualian
"For the heat results," he says, "the surroundingaboutla be harmoutons. As with the photograph a dark
room is essential for the development of the picture, so headed man, has tested Waithus method torongally, and, of course, ascrices the results to Spiritualian. For the heat results," he says, "the surrounding should be harmonions. As with the photograph a durk room is essential for the development of the picture, so in these manifestations music and quiet contribute to the heat results." Mr. Taylor admits that magnetic influence is the great means of communication for the spirits of the sir, but instead of finding a purely psychological explanation, he adopts the spiritualist view. The writing on the slate is neither fiction nor fraud, as far as discovered.

The members of the association—there are 500 stock holders—are greatly encouraged with their progress, and regard this annual gainering as a pornament feature of their "work and mission." The meetings will end on August 20.

# OLD AND NEW TIMES AT HELENA.

MINES, CATTLE, BANKS, JEWS AND CHINESE. ITEOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ]

Mailroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Paul. With the single exception of Fargo, it is the largest and most important town on the line between St. Paul and Portland. It has a population of between six and seven thousand, and is growing rapidly. The people here believe, and the character of the surrounding country would seem to warrant them in doing so, that Helena will in a few years rival Denver in population and commercial importance. Within a radius of twenty miles there are some of the richest mining districts in the world. The famous silver mine, the Drum Lumon, which was recently sold to an English syndicate for \$1,678,000, is distant only twenty totles from Helena. The Gregory district, waose leading mine sent out the famous buildon train of fifty cars on the Fourth of July, is only twenty-four miles away. The Aita district, with its extensive reduction works; the Red Mouncain, Ten Mile, Warm Springs, Bine Cloud, Lee Mountain, and other districts, are all tethorage to Helena, and ship their builton from this point. There are also in the vicinity hundreds of smaller urines, some of which are paying handsomely, although only aligntly developed.

Helena is not only in the centre of a rich mining .oun

try, but it was itself originally a mining camp. "Last Chance Guien," in which the main street of the city is built, was formerly one of the richest placer-mining regions in the world. It is said by "old-timers" that \$20,000,000 has been taken from the ground upon which the city stands. Two years ago the Odd Fellows' Hall was built, and gold dust to the amount of \$1,400 was washed from the dirt taken from the cellar. Every foot of ground in the city has been dug up and washed over again and again by the industrious placer-miner, and within a mile of the main street placer-mining is still going on. Evidences of min ing, in the form of tregular heaps of gravel and stones, can be seen on every hand. In the early days-a few years following 1865, waen the first settlement was made-gold-dust was the only medium of exchange. Coins and greenbacks were unknown. Every store had is delicate scales, and every purchaser carried a small buckskin dust-bag. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in those days the merchants received the full valo of every article they sold. A commercial state like this would naturally attract avaricious men. And we are told that ten years ago two-thirds of the population were Jews. At present probably one half of the business men bear the mark of the Lord's chosen people. Some of them, too, as might be supposed, are very wealthy; they earry immense stocks of goods, and many of them do a large wholesale and jobbing business. Helena, by the way, is a wholesaling centre. During the dreary way, is a walesamp centre. During the dreary days of the freight-wagon and stage-coach, it supplied most of the smaller towns in the Territory with goods and merchandles of various kirlis. And it will probably continue to be the commercial centre for a very large area of country.

There are about 600 Chinamen in Helena. They live

mostly in the upper part of the city, and their section is called Chinatown. Every house is occupied by Chinamen, either as a store, a gambling house, or a residence. It is said that every Celestial, without a single exception gambles. It seems to be with them a national vice There are probably twenty-five Chinese gambling houses in Helens, and they are literally filled with eager players every evening from 8 o'clock till 12. It is curious to watch them at the sport in which they appear to take so keen an interest. Interest, rather than pleasure, seems to be what they feel. For the Chinaman is never enthu to be what they feet. For the Consaman is never entanenastre, he never manifests a feeling of full satisfaction;
he'ts simply quietly satisfied or disantisfied with a given
result, and is too well bred to make a demonstration
about it. The Chinese gamising house, with the broad,
elevated table at the side of the room, the "banker" at
one side of it, the man at the end who counts the currouslooking brass come with an instrument that looks like
a control chorestick the score or more of Celestiats. a pointed chop-stick, the acore or more of Celestials, male and female, standing around on stools or chairs and eagerly watching the table—all this has been described and illustrated in Hurper's. There is not be a control of the co a pointed chop-stick, the score or more of Celestials, male and female, standing around on stools or chairs and eagerly watching the table—all this has been described and illustrated in Hurper's. There is one large and elegant Chinese store wave all sorts of Celestial curiosines are sold at prices which as compared with the cost of the ordinary necessities of life in this country, are merely nominal. This store must be a paradise at Christmas time to people who keep up the graceful custom of sending presents to their friends.

In proportion to its population, Heisma is said to be the wealthlest city in the United states. It has four national banks, in one of which there are deposits to the amount of over two millions of dollars. Altogether

there are about three and a half millions on deposit in the banks of the city. A reasonably good snowing, this, for a town of 6,000 people. The banks pay 7 and 8 and sometimes even 10 per cent on time deposits. The rate at which they loan is never less than 1 per cent a morth, limin and fortunes have been made here during the last few years in the cattle and alcen business and in milling. These are at present the principal industries of the Territory. Two transfers of cattle which are worthy of meeting have been made here during the past two mention have been made here during the past two weeks, one aggregation \$400,000, the other \$260,000. Cattle are worth from \$35 to \$50 a head on the range;

Cattle are worth from \$35 to \$50 a head on the range; sheep from \$3 to \$4.

The profits from the sheep budgess seem to be greater and the returns quicker than from the cattle business; but there are also greater risks to be taken. Cattle will have on the range during the winter months without any material loss, while a severe winter not frequently obtains a loss of 20 per cent or more upon the Montans sheap-owner. However, shelters sufficient to protect sheep sgainst the cold can be creeted at very small expense; and abundance of good hay can be cut on any bettom-land. At the present prices large capital is required before one can enter successfully into the cattle business; but even the man of modest means can make a fair beginning with sheep. The woolclip alone has sometimes paid 40 per cent on the money invested.

#### THE FOREIGN EXHIBITION.

CHARACTER OF THE COMING DISPLAY IN BOSTON-

A SURPRISE FOR THE COUNTRY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Mass., Aug. 23.-I have just returned from a visit to the building of the Mechanic Charitable Association, in which the Foreign Exhibition is to be held, where, through the courtesy of General C. B. Norton, the secretary, I had the opportunity of making a careful examination of the steps already taken toward success. Early in the present year the Govern-ment at Washington, which had been made acquainted with the chief points of the scheme through the passage of the act to make the building in which it was proposed to hold the exhibition a bonded warehouse, informed its foreign representatives of the purposes of the Association by means of a circular letter signed by the Secretary of State, which was sent to the consuls, accompanied by the circulars published by the association. This official sanction, which was supplemented by an act of the Massa chusette Legislature in favor of the undertaking, ap-pointing a committee, consisting of the President and two members of the Senate, and the Speaker and three members of the House, resu ted in an awakening o interest in the exhibition in every country of the civilized world. At the same time that these messengers were dispatched through the mail, steamers were carrying commissioners in various directions with carefully prepared instructions, who were to treat with fereign governments and exhibitors, and who have now completed their labors, in no case light or lightly performed. In the building will be seen exhibits from forty different

countries to prove this statement.

The idea, so novel as at first to provoke adverse criticism, of holding an exhibition for the purpose of showing clain, of holding an exhibition for the purpose of showing recent progress in art industry, has since been duplicated by an association in Berlin which proposes to hold an exhibition for this especial purpose, and for the reason, according to a Vienna correspondent, "that an exhibition of art manufactures is most likely to attract large numbers of visitors, and therefore will be the most successful from a pecuniary point of view." If this be true, Boston will be a crowded city this full, for such an abundance of choice specimes of art industry never has Bosion will be a crowded city this fall, for such an abundance of choice specimens of art industry never has been before displayed in the United States. Another peculiarity which has not always impressed observers favorably is the exclusion of all American exhibits from the building, and this has led some patriotic citizens to seek to identify this association with another institution which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which holds its annual fair at the same time, and which is especially designed to exhibit American manufactures. The manufacture is then the name of the foreign firms who reactificative them.

ever, in variably refused to admit goods unless the appli-cation was male in the name of the foreign firms who manufactured them.

That the efforts of the promoters of this scheme to manufactured them.

That the efforts of the promoters of this scheme to bring about more infilinate commercial relations between this country and foreign lands have been appreciated, is proved by the number of exhibits and the arrival of commissioners from many of the countries. Japan has sent Mr. K. Okut, acting consul, as acting commissioner; Mr. S. Arakawa, attache; Mr. H. Shugio, acting chairman of Japaness exhibitors; M. Matsurawa, T. Nobata, and Y. Isuboushi, assistants. Austra has sort Mr. Katzmavr, a member of the Oesterneichisch-Ungarischer Export-Verein; Guatemala is represented by Mr. Francesco Souza, and Salvador by Senor Don Jacobo Baiz, Consul-General from Salvador at New York. These lave arrived, and also Mr. Kommericher, commissioner from Demark; and among those on the way is M. Gresjean, commissioner from France. Recent appointments are those from Bawait, Mr. Henry A. Pierce (chairman), Dr. J. Mott Smith and Mr. Edward M. Brewer. The promoters of the opening there will be a large number of foreign guests, and that cach country will be represented by a commissioner.

The exhibition will open on September 3, the centennial antiversary of the signing of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. A military band from Montreal will be present at the opening and will begin a series of concerts to be given throughout the exhibition by celebrated bands from several foreign countries. The opening exercises will consist of short addresses by the descendants of the signers of the exhibition to the Equipment of the spurpose of this letter is not to schedule the exhibition as they now stand or may appear out the exhibition to fund the purpose of this letter is not to schedule the exhibition to the descendants of the signers of the exhibition of the purpose of this letter is not to schedule the exhibition to the content of the signers of the exhibition of t

# THE MISFORTUNES OF EATONTOWN.

INVADED BY BUFFIANS FROM MONMOUTH PARK-THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY'S INTENTIONS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 25 .- Eatontown is a ital of Montana, and is the commercial as well as the political centre of the Territory. It is on the Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific italroad, 1,157 miles west from St. Pacific Northern Pacific Nor much trouble on account of the thiawful sale of liquor and the close preximity of the place to the Long Branch race course at Monmouth Park, the borough was incor-porated and a board of commissioners, with James Steen, Editor of The Estantonen Advertiser, as Mayor, was elected. An efficient police force was then organized and the ruffans of the neighboring towns, who after the races visited Eatentown and made the place a bedlam with riot and disorder, were compelled to give the town a wide berth. A vigorous struggle then followed be-Steen, and those backing the hotel and liquor stores. The latter, possessing the greatest political influence, succeeded in having the corporation election set aside on some legal technicality. The Board of Commissioners was then abolished and there was no authority left upon which a policeman could net; so that the town was soon without a police force.

Now the place has relaped into its old condition; the keepers of liquor atores rule the town, and nightly the village is the scene of drunken orgics, fights, assaults upon men and women, and robberies. When a man is accused of a robbery, assault or any other crime, there is a justice of the peace here who has the authority to issue a justice of the peace new was the action of without risk of coming in contact with the rindals conter piaces who take possession of the hotels and barrooms. The law and order party is determined to seek the a'd of the Legislature next January and ask that the town be incorporated.

# HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The twenty-eight birds of the Brooklyn Homing Pigeon Club that returned in prize-worthy m the race a week ago from Pine Grove, Penn. were liberated in Newport, Pean., yesterday morning a leven minutes past 80'clock in competition for club honors and prizes. The entries were Bradshaw, 12; Ballard, S; Evans, 5, and Hull 3. The prizes were won in order as follows: Evans, three birds at 1:08 p. m.; time, 299 minutes; distance. 164.6 miles; average speed, 968 yards. Ballard, one bird at 1:124; distance, 164.5 miles; speed, 954 yards, and four birds before 1:15; speed, 951, 949 and 945 yards respectively. Bradshaw, one bird at 1:1229 p. m.; distance, 164.3 miles; speed, 952 yards; and five others, that arrived before 1:15 p. m.; the best speed, 950 yards. At 2 o'clock, when the race closed, elgateen birds had been timed, the last return being of a bird to the Ballard loft at 1:32 p. m.; speed. 806 yards. The next race will be on September 2,

from Petersburg, Penn.
The Keyport and Jersey City Heights birds that week ago made the journey from Havre de Grace, Md., were sent last Friday to the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, to be liberated the first favorable morning after eir arrival. This proved to be yesterday, and the start was given at twenty-eight minutes past So'clock, some time. The countermarks were to be reported by message birds to this city and eight were known before 12 o'clock, The message bird bearing the Keyport timer's report arrived at its loft in Cordande-st., twenty-dive miles away, at 11:55 a. m. The entries in the race were E. H. Conover, Keyport, 9; W. Verthoer, jr., Jersey City Heighta, 14. The record of the race is:

Name.	Birds.	Time.	Distance, miles.	Speed.
Verrinder Onover Onover Onover Verrinder Onover	1 1 3 1	11:15 10:49 10:49 10:50 11:40 11:04 9	183 183 183 183 208 188	1,029 1,003 1,001 1,000 960 966

CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.

IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

WESTMINSTER WEST, VT .- MUTUAL SURPRISES.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WESTMINSTER WEST, Vt., Aug. 25 .- Three weeks ago to-morrow the Rev. Dr. A. Stevens, who has been a pastor in this quiet village for more than forty years, said that he hoped his people would become sufficiently interested in THE TRIBUNE'S work of sending poor city children to the country to take a party of them, that they might see how the farmers on the foothills of the Green Mountains lived. A TRIBUNE reporter briefly explained at the prayer-meeting that afternoon the work of the Fresh-Air Fund and described a few of the tenement-homes where the children live, and to-day thirty-nine children are enjoying a vacation in the country. The children came here on Taursday of last week and were driven in wagons from Putney, seven miles distant. A more quiet place, or one more healthful, it would be hard to flud, and the people are kind-hearted and hospitable. There is only one church here, the Congregational, of which Dr. Stevens is pastor. Putney is the nearest railway station, and the mail is brought here once a week. Not far from the parsonage, where four of the children are entertained, flows "a purling brook from out the dell," which furnishes an endicas source of amusement to the little ones. It also supplies some of them with trout. Another source of enjoyment for the girls is looking over a valuable collection of curiosities in the home of Mrs. Burnell, who has spent thirty-eight years in the Madura missions in Southern India. Mrs. Burnell and her sister are caring for the little girls, and they often bring their acquaintances in to see her cariosity bureau. The good woman never tires of explaining to her inquisitive visitors all that they do not understand. Mrs. C. E. Penfield, who was associated with Mrs. Burnell in India, is visiting here and is assisting in in India, is visiting here and is assisting in caring for the four girls at the pastor's house. More than nail of the children came from one of the industrial schools of the Home for the Friendless in New-York. Three of these girls came wearing clothes that had been evidently given to them. An explanation soon followed: Their mother has eight children living, one being torn on the day this party left New-York. When the newcomer arrived there was no couching for it, and its sisters and brothers were wearing nothing but rags. Mrs. Ety, the principal of the school, decided to sent three of the girls here, and although it was nearly time for the boat to start are had them bathed, burned the rags with which they were day and situated them out with new suits.

though it was nearly time for the boat to start she had them bathed, burned the rags with which they were chad, and filted them out with new suits.

Before the children came the vonerable pastor warned his Sunday-school children against teaching their little guests anything at all questionable, as we said that many of the city collaren combines came from homes where, if they were numble, the mothers would feel grieved to know that the vist had not been beneficial in every way. But the warning was sufficient, and there has been no cause for complaint either on the part of the hosts or guests. Many plans for the comfort and benefit of the children were devised before they came. One question that came up for decision was whether they should mingle in the regular Sunay-school classes or all be taggint none large class. A conference between superintendent Ranney and Mr. Stevens resulted in placing them in the several regular classes according to their ages—a plan that has given entire satisfaction. The surprises manifested by the questions of both city and country enidren have been mutual. If a city city child and not know why the farmer nid his potatoes in the kround instead o having them in a barrel, his country friend of adozen summers had never raden in a railway train; and it sleeping on a bed was a new experience to several children, accomptions of ateamboats and street-cars were equally inveit and interesting to the home children. One fittle fellow was struck with the picty of the place has sunday and wrote to his mother: "We daan't play to the country," wrote another, "Is a daisy of a place." All the children are happy and so are their entertainers. The party will leave here next Thursday.

#### RETURN OF FRESH-AIR CHILDREN. PARTIES FROM ST. JOHNSBURY, CAMDEN AND CHE-NANGO FORKS.

The City of Worcester, of the Norwich line,

which arrived at her pier on Saturday morning, brought back the Fresh-Air Fund calldren sent to St. Johnsbury, Vi., two weeks ago. The children were in charge of C. Treadwell and Miss S. L. Smythe, who had taken a party to St. Johnsbury on Wednesday night. Thursday morning the children were treakfasted at Paimer, Mass., having left New-London at 5 a m. C. H. Sage, of St. Johnsbury, who has shown a great interest in the work of the Fund this summer, met toe party at White River Junction and accompanied it to its destination. Eighteen children were lef, at Wells River, where W. T. Abbott, a young man, had procured homes for them. Several of them were dropped at St. Johnsbury, where Miss Smythe distributed them among the hospitable people who were waiting for them. Forty-three of the children went to Newport, Vt., near Lake Memphremacog, about five notes from Canada, from which place the greater part went to West Char-Miss Hinman. The superintendent of the Norwich line gave the boys

a supper after they reached the boat, and the girls a breakfast on Saturday morning. A "lover of children contributed \$20 to the fund, as an expression of his pleasure at seeing the good done to these children by their country trip. A "childless mother" and several otherpersons handed money to Mr. Treadwell for the fund. The children came back well provided with new clothes. One boy, who went to St. Johnsbury barefoo, because he had no shoes to wear, not only wore a good pair yesteriay, but also carried a bundle of new clothes, besides the suit that be were. C. E. Purney, the princi- in the last furlong, were much out of the common order. clothing for their little visitors by express, it being too large for the children to carry. These are the girls to whom reference has been made in THE TRIBUNE, their fathers being confined on Blackwell's Island for beating them and their mother. Two children sont out in this party on August August 2 will return with them.

Fitty-two children arrived from a TRIBUNE vacation of two weeks to Camden, N. Y., by the steamer Saratoga of the Troy Line, on Saturday, on the Steamer Saratoga.

August 2 will return with them.

Fity-two children arrived from a TRIBUNE vacation of two weeks to Camden. N. Y., by the steamer Saratoga, of the Troy Line, on Saturday morning. The culidren were under the care of Miss Clark. Some of the children were from Jersey City, a number came from a distant part of Biookiya, while the remainder were from this city. After much anxiety they were divided into little groups, with the older boys and girls in charge, and were placed with their oundies and satchels on the street-cars, the conductors promising to look out for them and see them safely forwarded on their journeys. The party were generally improved in health and pleased with their trip, though several of the girls became "seasick" on their return from the motion of the cars and the boat.

At 9:30 on Saturday evening a party of children arrived in the city from thomango Forks, Penn. by the Dela-

At 9:30 on Saturday evening a party of children arrived in the city from Chenango Forks, Fenn., by the Belaware and Lackawanna Rainroad. They had been riding most of the day, but were awake and looking auxiously for their friends who greeted them at the denot in Hobeken, and when the ferry-boarreacted Barclay-st. There were thirty-five in the party when it went out, but two of the children, who had not been well, were, at the request of the hosts, permitted to remain. The Rev. C. O. Farsons, of Chenango Forks, conducted the children to the city, and delivered them in charge of their friends here.

BLESSED IN GIVING AND IN RECEIVING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The children sent among us are usually well and are enjoying life beyond description. But while the children are happy the people who are entertaining

them are even more so. I have not seen so much enthusiasm over anything which has occurred in our communities since I have been nere. The people are not only feeding the boys and girls, but are clething them, and leaving their work to do for them. I held two children's services yesterday, and do not know when I have had so piensant a

time.

There are two picnics in progress for the present week. I know of no work that brings to all classes more good. May the Lord speed on the good work. The people of Ausable Forks will be ready to help it another year I am sure.

E. C. FARWELL. Ausable Forks, Aug. 20.

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF CITY CHILDREN. The following letter has been received by a eacher in Olivet Chapel, many of the children from which have been sent to the country by THE TRIBUSI

which have been sent to the country by THE TRIBEAL Fresh-Air Fund:

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Angust 13, 1883.

DEAR FRIEND: As the teacher of Willie and Gussie Ludwig I think it will give you pleasure to learn that they have been very good boys. I do not know of their having done anything nagrety while with us. They have been gentlemanly and pleasant and careful about making work. Again and again have I heard it said since these children have been in our town, "I wish our calldren might be in the mission schools of New-York long enough to learn good manners." I quote the above to show you the impression they have made, and not that I believe the work of the home abouth be thrown on the teachers. the impression they have made, and not that I believe the work of the home should be thrown on the teachers of mission schools. Mr. Oths and I have been specially interested in Oliver Mission, and it seemed fitting that we should entertain children from it. We think these boys are very promising, and we love them and pray for them—pray that they may be kept from the vii of the world and that they may grow up to be carnest and faithful workers in the Lord's vineyard. The Rev. Frederick W. Beccher, son of Dr. Edward Beecher, is our minister, and has been interested in these children from your mission.

"A BLESSED CHARITY."

From The Eimira Daily Advertiser. Aug. 15.

Yesterday a small company of The New-Your Tribuxe Fresh Air children passed through Eimira on their way to hospitable homes awaiting their temporary occupancy in Canton, Fenn. The charming scenery, pure air and tender care which the little ones are sure to enloy in that semi-agricultural, semi-mountainous region, will give them semothing to remember for many a day, and may possibly be instrumental in changing the current of their lives for the better. Few of our raders, we imagine, realize the extent of this charitable enerprise originated by The Tribuxe, or the degree of good if works to a large number. Several thomand calidren, during the season, are thus given from two te four weeks of health-inspiring country life. They are principally gathered up through the mediumahilp of the mission schools, and hence they are,

though very poor, we a class which can appreciate kindness, and which furnishes promising soft for the good seed of moral and religious training given them in the peaceful country homes to which they go. What greater work can the same amount of charitable wealth achieve! Think of the little, pluched, pale faces that never looked out upon a valley of emerald freshness or a field of ripening grain, taken from the crowded tenements of the close, but city, and set down in the quies and co-choses and beauty of such a home as our neighboring village of Canton affords! Emira is situated in the centre of a region furnishing admirable facilities for the entertainment o these little onces and next ecasion it is hoped at least a thousand of them can be care! for in the territory about us. Those who have in their hearts a teneder spot for children and who have in their hearts a spare dollar for charity will do well to bear this fresh-air enterprise in mind. A HAPPY PARTY OF THIRTY-NINE CHILDREN AT

enterprise in mind.

GENEROSITY IN COUNTRY AND CITY.

From The Chicago Journal, Aug. 14.

It is impossible to conceive of a more philanthropic charty than the one set on foot by The New-Yonk Thinush, the object of which is to send the poor children of that over-crowded metropolis into the country for a few cays during the heated term to enjoy the fresh air and the invary of rural life. Some years age The Trimush hasquirated what it called a "Fresh-Air Fund." and invited the well-to-do people of the city to contribute the funds for paying the necessary expenses, and it also appealed to the country people in New-England, New York and New-Jersey, living within easy reach of the city, the take these peor children into their homes and provide for them for a few days. The response on both sides has then the country applied the funds to defray the transportation and other necessary expenses, and the country people have generously supplied the funds to defray the transportation and other necessary expenses, and the country people have welcomed the little looks with open agor to their hospitable homes. Such philanthropy seems to be contagious, and village view with village to see people have welcomed the little lolks with open doors to their hospitable homes. Such philanthropy seems to be contagious, and village vies with village to assemble which one will provide for the greatest number. In one town in Vermont the people have given over 300 children a splendid vacation of two weeks tree of charge, and the good that the country living and change of scene has done these tonementraised walfs is easily imagined. Many of them have never been to the country before in their lives, and their joy and curiosity over what was so new to them knew no limits. They have generally been well-behaved and polite, and have in no way abused the kindness of their liberal enterlatuers. The Thisuxs has done to act since Mr. Greeley died that could be more in harmony with his noble impulses, that to loangurate tols relief for the poor callidren of New-York City.

#### NOTES OF THE TURF.

RECENT RACING AND FUTURE CONTESTS. SOMETHING ABOUT OWNERS, JOCKEYS AND STARTS ERS-IROQUOIS AND GEORGE KINNEY.

There have been few races in America since the first thoroughbred appeared on the turf which have caused anything like the talk and excisement hat have followed the defeat of Iroquois on Saturday. Rurely has a jockey been so generally blamed as Feakes. Yet it is inderstood he followed orders. If that was so the orders were not wise. But the owner and framer of roquois had unbounded confidence in the horse's speed. Feakes is reported to have said to friends a day or two pefore the race that nothing could be more certain then that Iroquois would win; that he was moving spiem.id. in his exercise and showing such speed tart he would run right away from any horse in the race. This agrees with other Chibn, owner of "Jack" says that he has seen Iroquots in a trial run at the rate of a mile in 1:40. It is not surprising then that every one about the Rancocas stable felt sure that frequote could not lose. But Iroquois is an uncommon stayer. In all his English races his rare staying qualities were toted and praised by English turimen. Then what was the use of trailing two lengths behind the Tourth of the five horses in the Mosmouth table up to the final half mile and allowing the first three quarters to be run in 1:19 I Was that the way to win with a proved stayer! George Kinney has again and again lost ground, and a good deal of it, by swerving when hard pressed. Was not then the way to beat George K nacy to press him all through the journey, to force him to swerve by making the pace to

tot for him early in the race I

The truth is, probably, that the Rancocas people did not fear George Kinney, but feared Monitor and Eole, and the course followed by Feakes was laid out to beat these two. Monitor was beaten but not by anything that Feakes did. No, is was the quarter-mile along the backstretch-the fourth quarter-mile of the race-run in 24% seconds, with Miss Woodford setting the pace, that made Moultor give it up. But if Feakes had kept by George Kinney's side from the start, most experienced turfmen believe he would have beaten both Kinney and Eole. Was frequels made an effort to go up at the half-mile post he as interfered with by Miss Woodford and Monitor as they fell back, and his speed was checked. So, again, nesring the three-quarters post frequels was inter-fered with just as Feakes began to urge him, and it was not notif he entered the homestretch that he had a chance. Then the attempt to make up the lost ground proved too much, and his stride was short in the last hungred yards. If any one will turn back to the descriptions published of the Deroy and St. Leger of 1831 he will see that Iroquois did not win then by running behind all the others up to the final quarter-mile. He was always in a good position in those races, and he moved up to the front in good season.

George Kinney, however, ran the best race of his life, A mile and a haif in 2:36 with 112 pounds up is a fine performance at any time, but to defeat two uch horses as Eule and Iroquois is something great, and the bursts of speed with which George Kinney shot to the front at the half-mile post, and with which be ran under the whip He is an exceedingly fast colt, and but for his bad habit running straight and true all the way-he would hold a righer place on the turf than he has now. He cannot be ranked with the Hindoos, Luke Blackburns, Faisettes, and Dukes of Magenta of the last ten years, but be treads close on their heels. His defeat by Pizarro in the Ocean Stakes, and by Drake Carter and Taxgatherer at Saratoga make it impossible to put him in the first class of race horses. But he is near it in spite of the fact that

he must be counted an uncertain runner.

Reports as to the amount won by the Dwyers range from \$20,000 to \$60,000. The fact is they won about \$25,000. at they got good odds, and their talk after the race and their refusal to accept Pierre Lorillard's offered bet of \$5,000 on Iroquois against George Kinney for Tucsday showed that they knew they had a narrow escape. A few days before, Philip Dwyer had expressed the opinion that Monitor would win. The way he defeated E the Champion Stakes was the cause of that opinion. But no doubt George Kinney improved after the remark was made.

Among the men who follow the races there is a Brooklyn party, a Brighton Beach party, and an Irish party. The Brooklyn party is composed of persons who live is Brooklyn, and of others who always back the Brooklyn table. The Brighton Beach party looks on Brighton Beach as the model race-course of the universe. (50 is is—for a circus.) The Brighton Beach people and the Irish army usually bet on the Dwyer horses, while the club element, and most of the wealthy and fashionable attendants on the race-course, lavor the stables of Pierre and George L. Lorillard, D. D. Withers, A. J. Caratt, Commodore Kittson, and the gentlemen whose horses are trained by E. V. Suedeker. All Brocklyn, Brighton and the Irish regiment were on the Dwyer stable Satur-urday, and the club element suffered badly. A not generaily suspected cause of the increased prosperity of Brooklyn to late years is the transfer of much current capital from the west to the east side of the East River Pierre Lorillard locked displeased and did not show his usual jampty good humor when Feakes dismounted from Iroquois. He never makes a scene, however, as August Belmont would often do in other years when

trainer or jockey did not suit him. Mr. Belmout has fine vem of vituperation at command, and on more than one occasion it flamed freely at Jerome Park and Saratoga. The lot of a trainer or jockey under Mr. Belmont was not a happy one. Mr. Lorillard rarely induiges in scolding, but he makes sudden changes of trainers and

was not a happy one. Mr. Lorillard rarely induiges in scolding, but he makes sudden changes of trainers and jockeys—more of these than any other owner.

It was a former trainer for Mr. Lorillard who walked slowly note the pandock and gazed sadly at frequents for his great victories at Epsom, Ascot and Donea for, and did als work well, though he amazed the Englanmen by the severity of his training. He little thought then that he would have to see the conqueror of all the best horsed of his age in England defeated in his native constry by a second-class coil. Mr. Pineus held the starter's flag on Saturday and it was the most successful day he has had this year. Every start was prompt and good. It is true the fleids were small, but if he hadespeed elasmuch care on previous days he would have earned praise instead of blame.

The starter for the September meeting of the Consy laland Jockey Club, which will begin on Saturday, is not yet chosen. It would be extremely unwise to amilor Major "Jack" Wynn again. He caused great dissatisfaction throughout the June meeting, and an starting at Saratoga since then has given rise to grave suspicions and much scandal. The Consy Island Jockey Club cannot afford to have a starter who is suspected of canusion with speculators.

It is believed that Iroquois, Eole, George Kinney and Miss Woodford, and perhaps Drake Carter, will run in the special race at Monmouth to morrow, If Iroquois faits this time, no doubt will remain that the trouble ou Saturday was not with the riding but with the horse's constition. Any one who riding but with the horse's constition. Any one who riding but with the horse's constition. Any one who riding but with the horse's constition. Any one who riding but with the horse's constition. When a horse is not able to run for a year, as was the case with frequest in 1882, the old form may never return.

The races at Sheepsnead Bay, openiar on September 1, and saturdays, ending on September 22. There will be sat races each day, including many important stakes and